

Georgia
(Dollars in Thousands)

State Name	2012 Total*	5% Sequester	Revised Total
Estimate of Total Interior Funding	178,321	-8,530	169,791

* The 2012 Total does not include project specific funding for land acquisition, construction, and Bureau of Reclamation projects or competitive grant allocations.

Interior funding in Georgia totaled about \$178 million in 2012. A five percent sequester of Interior funding at this level would mean a loss of about \$8 million. This estimate will be updated once the sequestration order is issued and allocations are finalized. There could be further reductions in competitive grants, land acquisition and construction projects, and wildland fire expenditures that are not included in this estimate.

- The Department of Interior has a presence in Georgia with over 1,000 employees. Georgia has 10 units of the National Park system, eight wildlife refuges, and two fish hatcheries.
- Together these assets attracted over 7.2 million visitors, created over 5,400 jobs, and generated \$369 million for local economies in 2011.
- Under the sequester, Interior operations in Georgia stand to lose an estimated:
 - \$4.7 million from Fish and Wildlife Service sites like *Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge*, and *Wassaw National Wildlife Refuge*.
 - \$3.0 million from National Park Service sites like *Cumberland Island National Seashore* and *Fort Pulaski National Monument*.

Within this total, major grants and direct payments to Georgia would drop by about \$1.3 million.

Interior Grants and Payments	Estimate Total	Sequester	Revised Total
Cooperative Endangered Species Cons. Fund Grants	200	-10	190
Historic Preservation Fund	912	-46	866
LWCF State Grants w/GOMESA	1,046	-52	994
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	2,310	-118	2,192
Sport Fish & Wildlife Restoration	19,202	-979	18,223
State and Wildlife Grants	1,265	-63	1,202
Total, Georgia	24,935	-1,268	23,667

Note: The sequester is an across-the-board reduction that reduces every account and activity (with few exemptions). The result will be reduced levels of direct services provided to the American public. Cut backs in visitor hours and programs will impact tourism and travel and have ripple effects on communities and economies that are reliant on these activities. Reductions in permanent and seasonal

staffing and reductions in contracts will impact surrounding communities where employees live and where supplies and services are acquired. Reductions in grants and payments will impact the abilities of States, Tribes and counties to sustain ongoing services in emergency response, education, and others. As these impacts are defined, we will provide details.